

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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flag in a position where it will be soiled and stained.

With the bumper stickers, for example, the flag is exposed to defilement by the dirt and oil of the highway. And with the postcard, we have a situation where the American flag is run through postal canceling machines. The card I received, arrived on my desk with ink smudges and cancellation marks on the flag itself.

Mr. President, I do not relish the prospect of some day receiving a Fascist or Communist message on the back of a soiled American flag.

I hope the appropriate State authorities will take immediate action to halt any further manufacture and sale of items such as these.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION IS AN INVESTMENT, NOT A COST

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, there is a change in the way in which we view a college education. Traditionally, it has been an asset which families considered for their children only if they felt they could afford it economically. Higher education, as an item of cost beyond the modest resources of the great majority of families, has been largely confined to those of middle and upper financial brackets.

Happily, that is changing. We now recognize increasingly that college education for our youth is a tremendous potential national resource. Our past policies have too largely overlooked education as a national resource whose development is fully as important to the Nation as to the individual. As the writer of a publication of the Office of Education has put it:

The returns from investment in education accrue not only to the individual but also to the Nation of which he is a part. In effect, the social benefits from education exceed the private benefits.

This is a basic reason, Mr. President, why we must embark on greater aid by the Nation in the development of this great resource. I believe we can best do so through enactment of my bill for aid to college students through loans, scholarships, and a work-study program.

One of those who has testified on S. 2490 before the Education Subcommittee is Dr. George H. Watson, professor of political science at Roosevelt University and chairman of the Independent Voters of Illinois. Dr. Watson in his testimony cited a Bureau of the Census showing that in 1960, 44 percent of children from families with more than \$10,000 income attended college, but only 9 percent from families with less than \$5,000 income. In each intervening bracket, the ratio rises as family income rises: 17 percent in the \$5,000-\$7,500 bracket; and 32 percent in the \$7,500-\$10,000 bracket. I quote from the testimony of Professor Watson:

The "aristocracy of achievement" referred to so movingly by President Kennedy in his education message to Congress in February 1963, must become real and not a vanishing dream. It is based neither on birth nor on one's father's education. Approved For Release 2005/01/05 : CIA-RDP66B00403R000200150042-6

realized when our society provides sufficient opportunities to all our citizens to advance themselves.

I should like to direct the attention of the Senate to two further paragraphs in the remarks of Dr. Watson. His full testimony, which covers the various sections of the bill, S. 2490, in some detail, will be found in the hearing report which is now being prepared. He says:

In terms both of economic advantage and equality of opportunity, based on the aristocracy of achievement, the case is unmistakably established for comprehensive Federal aid to higher education based on student needs. The bill before this subcommittee, S. 2490, proposes such a comprehensive program. It is built around the needs of the student. Our Nation owes a debt of gratitude to Senator YANCE HARTKE for introducing this legislation.

The bill before you, S. 2490, has the great virtue that it recognizes education as in reality an investment with future dividends. The popular view of education as a cost and burden to the public is as odious as it is wrong. It is a view which, if it continues to be accepted, will severely damage the growth of this country and increase the distance in income and achievement between those born advantaged and those born disadvantaged. S. 2490 provides the means to achieve substantial improvement in opportunities in higher education through a battery of programs, each meeting a different need. The bill as a whole is greater than the sum of its parts. It would be unfortunate to break it up and eliminate any portion.

I sincerely hope and trust that when this bill comes before the Senate, it will receive the firm support not only of those 21 Senators who have joined in cosponsorship, but of the solid majority of this body.

#### PRESIDENT ROBERT J. HANNELLY, OF PHOENIX COLLEGE, ARIZONA, CALLS FOR GI EDUCATIONAL BILL

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, just as progress is the foundation of a successful nation, so education is the foundation of progress. One of the many admirable qualities of our Nation has been our unyielding support in giving our citizens the opportunity to develop their potential through education. It could be said that this has become one of the major tenets of our American philosophy; that if anyone has the ability, coupled with the desire, to forward himself and our Nation through education, then he will not only be given that opportunity, but also that nothing will be placed in his path that may thwart his realization of his ambition.

This is the purpose of S. 5, the cold war GI bill which has been pending on the Senate Calendar since July 1963. I am proud to say that the distinguished Senator now occupying the chair [Mr. NELSON] is one of the 39 cosponsors of this bill.

This bill would reaffirm our Nation's stand for education by allowing our veterans to further themselves and our Nation by developing their talents. Never let us forget that these veterans are men who were willing to pledge, and did expect, security of our Nation. We should never lose sight of the fact that the benefits

of the GI bill are twofold: not only will the individual become a more valuable asset to our Nation, but, more important, our country will gain when the fiber of its citizens is strengthened. This opinion was well stated in a letter I recently received from Mr. Robert J. Hannelly, president of Phoenix College in Phoenix, Ariz., when he states:

From an educational point of view, one of the wisest measures ever passed was to extend this training to the veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. In my view, it is to the best interest of the Nation and of the men involved to extend this bill.

When we realize that this is only one of the many letters received from educators experienced in the benefits of previous GI bills, it becomes apparent that the passage of this bill is dictated by all standards of past experience and the need to maintain the growing strength of our Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from Robert J. Hannelly, president of Phoenix College, Maricopa County Junior College District, dated January 29, 1964, be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PHOENIX COLLEGE,  
MARICOPA COUNTY  
JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT,  
Phoenix, Ariz., January 29, 1964.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: As a junior college president, I shall like to urge your support for Senate bill 5 which, as I understand it, would extend the benefits of the GI bill of rights to the veterans of the cold war.

From an educational point of view, one of the wisest measures ever passed was to extend this training to the veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict.

In my view, it is to the best interest of the Nation and of the men involved to extend this bill.

Very truly yours,  
ROBERT J. HANNELLY,  
President.

#### UNITED STATES INVITES UNITED NATIONS TO BEGIN TO BRING PEACE TO SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the U.N. Security Council today unanimously approved a resolution establishing a three-member subcommittee to investigate the border conflict between Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Sponsors of the resolution made clear before the vote that the resolution could open the entire problem of conflict in southeast Asia to U.N. scrutiny.

It is indicated that there is underlying unanimity on the Council with regard to the desirability of the new United Nations role despite earlier opposition from France, Cambodia, and the Communist members.

Of all the dangerous international situations today the most foreboding dilemma which we face is in South Vietnam. Our administration deserves a world of approval for having brought the United Nations into this matter although it is necessarily on a very limited

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basis to begin with. This is one way and the most hopeful way in which we can solve the problem, if we are cautious and careful, and if we act while preserving and defending freedom. At the same time we can work constructively for peace through the U.N.

Mr. President, almost every proposed solution in South Vietnam seems cruel or ignominious, whether extending the war to North Vietnam pulling out or slugging it out year after year in South Vietnam.

The odds are so often against the U.N. But the U.N. prevailed against odds in the Suez, the Congo, and its being in Cyprus. Do not be against it in South Vietnam.

#### THE TECHNION—ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Mr. KEATING. Madam President—The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). The Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, 40 years ago in the city of Haifa, in the then British mandate of Palestine, a small ceremony took place. A new school was opened, to make available to a new generation the training in science and technology and modern industrial development that is essential to progress in this century. The first plans for the Technion had been laid as early as 1909, when Haifa was still a part of the Turkish Empire. War and political difficulties delayed the opening of the Institute, and the graduation of the first classes until the midtwenties. From that day to this, despite world upheavals and the struggle for Israel's independence, the Technion has maintained its position as a training ground for young scientists and a center for industrial research and development in the Mideast.

Madam President, Technion Institute is a vital source of the trained manpower that Israel and all other developing nations need. It is a brilliant example of the magnificent dream that has played such a continuing role in the progress and success in the State of Israel. Today, tens of thousands of young men and young women in Israel work with the ambition of attending the Technion and acquiring the critical skills and know-how needed for industrial growth.

Moreover, Madam President, the Technion has opened its doors to students from the new nations of Africa and Asia, so that they can see at firsthand the tremendous challenge of modern technology, and so that they can return to their own countries better prepared to put the miracles of modern science to work in their own struggle for economic growth and higher living standards.

Madam President, Israel is a land of few natural resources. Israel's greatest resources are the human ones—the intelligence, the ability, the determination, and the hard work of Israel's citizens who have resolved to make the desert bloom and to bring prosperity and progress where once there was only empty desert and barren rock. In this effort to maximize the abilities of the Israel people, the Technion, together

with the renowned Weizmann Institute, plays a vital and inspiring role.

Madam President, yesterday I was privileged to be the host, together with Senator Javits, Senator Ribicoff, and Senator Douglas, at a luncheon in honor of Gen. Yaakov Dori, the president of Technion, who now is in the United States. General Dori discussed in vivid and meaningful language the mission of the Technion in Israel and the importance of its work to the future economic and humanitarian development of the State of Israel.

Madam President, I have been in Israel many times, and have visited the Technion. I have seen its new and impressive campus on the slopes of Mount Carmel. I have seen the modern facilities, some not wholly completed, and the eager, hard-working students who recognize the value of this education. It is an inspiring sight, and provides hope, not only for Israel, but also for all other developing nations, that man can learn to master the scientific keys to growth and opportunity.

Madam President, the American Friends of Technion—or, to give its full title, of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology—can well be proud of their important contributions to this institution. Their interest and their support have been most important in connection with its growth and its future plans. I was delighted to have the opportunity to meet with Mr. B. Sumner Gruzen, president of the American Technion Society; Mr. Lawrence Schacht, the vice president; and other influential members of the society, who have been so helpful and have done so much to promote the success of this important institution. I take this opportunity to congratulate all those associated with Technion on their progress over the last 40 years, and particularly since 1948, when Israel became an independent state, and to wish them continuing progress and continuing achievement in the years to come.

#### STUDY OF FEASIBILITY AND ADVANTAGES OF DIVERTING ADDITIONAL WATER INTO THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. HART. Madam President, on May 8, I reported to the Senate that I had earlier proposed that the International Joint Commission be requested by the United States and Canada to study the feasibility and advantages of diverting additional water into the Great Lakes.

Today, I wish to report that the proposal has been well received in many quarters: by our Government, by the press, by organizations concerned with Great Lakes waters, and by numerous individuals from the State which I am privileged in part to represent.

First of all, among our own colleagues let me note that Senators HUMPHREY, MCCARTHY, PROXMIRE, BAYH, HARTKE, CLARK, and DOUGLAS have associated themselves with this request.

Second, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Depart-

ment of State; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Agriculture; Major General Jackson, Director of Civil Works; the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget; and the Special Assistant to the President of the United States. All of these letters indicate appreciation of the importance of this problem and keen interest in pursuing it along the lines of my proposal.

In addition, Madam President, I ask consent to have printed in the Record a letter, dated May 5, 1964, from Albert J. Meserow, chairman of the Great Lakes Commission, in which the commission "heartily endorses" the objective.

On the Canadian side, as Secretary Dutton states, there is also much comment and discussion of this idea.

Indicative of the kind of response that has come from Michigan is the following quotation from a letter of June 1, 1964, addressed to me by Henry T. Lathrop, of the Bissell Corp., of Grand Rapids: Mr. Lathrop wrote as follows:

At first blush, this seems like an extravagant boondoggle. However, when one considers the amount of benefit that would be enjoyed by the millions of residents around the Great Lakes and the many people who use the lakes for shipping, I can imagine that in the long run such an expensive venture would be self-liquidating as are our excellent highways.

In view of the daily evidence being presented to me of problems in the Great Lakes area due to pollution and low water levels, I hope our Department of State will be vigorous in pursuing with Canada the possibility of referral to the International Joint Commission.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 22, 1964.

HON. PHILIP A. HART,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HART: I refer to your letter to Secretary Rusk dated April 15, 1964, and my reply to you dated April 30, concerning the problem of Great Lakes water levels.

Since my reply letter to you, the Department has received letters supporting your proposal for a reference by the Governments of the United States and Canada to the International Joint Commission on this matter from Senator EUGENE MCCARTHY, of Minnesota, Senator BRUCE BAYH, of Indiana, and Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK, of Pennsylvania.

During a question period in the Canadian Parliament on May 11, Prime Minister Pearson, of Canada, stated that the question of Great Lakes levels had been discussed during the intergovernmental Cabinet level meetings April 29 and 30 and that the two Governments had referred the matter to technical officials to determine the suitable terms for a reference to the International Joint Commission. You will also be interested to know that on May 8 Premier Robarts, of Ontario, announced his intention to organize an international conference on problems caused by the prevailing low-water levels of the Great Lakes. Formal invitations to attend the conference are to be extended to all Governors of the States bordering on the Great Lakes, as well as the Premier of Quebec. No date for the proposed conference has been set as yet, and it is not certain at this time whether invitations for representation will be extended to the two Federal Governments. It is also known that in addition to the immediate problem of water levels,